TFR 353-1
[Stamped] TOP SECRET
[Stamped] Entry 8837
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1

To Comrade Zakharov
/personal only/

I am reporting about the preparation and course of military actions by the Korean People's Army

The concentration of the People's Army in the vicinity of the 38th parallel began on 12 June and was completed on 23 June as forecast by the General Staff plan

The disposition of troops proceeded in an organized fashion, without incidents

Enemy agents apparently detected the re-positioning of forces, but the plan and time for the onset of troop operations was successfully maintained in secret

Planning the operation in divisions, the reconnaissance of the location occurred with the participation of Soviet advisors

All preparatory measures for the operation were concluded on June 24 On June 24, the order was hand delivered to division commanders concerning "D" and "Ch "

Reviewed by DIA
IAW 50 USC 435 Note & DOD Directive
Date: 13 Jan 00 Initials

A political order from the Ministry of Defense was read to the troops in which it was pointed out that the South Korean Army provoked a military attack by violating the 38th parallel, so the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) gave the order to cross in a counterat of the Korean People's Army

The order concerning the counterattack was met with great enthusiasm by soldiers and officers of Korean People's Army

Troops at the point of departure left at 24 00 on June 24 Military actions began at 4:40 local time Softening up was conducted for 20-40 minutes in the form of direct aiming and a ten-minute artillery strik The infantry In the first three hours, the remaining units and form advanced from three to five kilometers

The attack by forces of the People's Army was completely unexpected by the enemy

The enemy showed forceful resistance only on the Ondinsk , Kayzinsk, and Seoul lines More organized enemy resistance began to be seen after 12 00 hours on the first day

The following cities were occupied on the first day of battle Osin /Odninsk line/, Kaydzio, Sinyuri /map 1 1 000 000 1943 general staff edition/

People's Army units advanced 12 kilometers on the Sunsensk line

Units advanced 8 kilometers on the Eastern seacoast

On the first day, two landings were made by DPRK naval forces on the coast of the Sea of Japan first landing was near Korio and consisted of two battalions of naval infantry and approximately 1,000

partisans The second landing occurred near Urutsyn and totalled 600 partisans

The troop landing lasted five hours on 25 June and was succcessful

The partisans in the landing occupied the town of Urutsyn and several villages nearby The landings occurred with an engagement between military vessels of the People's Army and ships of the South Korean Army As a result of the battle, one minesweeper from the south sank and one minesweeper was damaged The DPRK Navy suffered no losses

On the 26th of June, forces of the People's Army continued the attack and, with engagements, adv deep inside South Korean territory

During the course of June 26, [from the right to the left] the Odninsk Peninsula, Kayzinsk Peninsula were completely cleared, units of the 6th Division crossed the bay and occupied a populated po line toward Kimpkho Air Base

Toward Seoul, the cities of Bunsan, Tongducheb were occupied by the 1st and 4th Divisions, the provincial center of Syunsen was occupied by the 2nd Division

The advance of units continued on the coast of the Sea of Japan The port of Tubuiri was taken

In the course of the day, there was no communication with the 12th Infantry Division moving in t direction of Kosen, with the 3rd Infantry Division and a mechanized brigade moving across Sinyuri towa Geysif

Conclusions from the North

The following important deficiency in the actions of the People's Army should be noted

1 The communication between staffs was lost, from top down, with the onset of military operations and the advance of units and formations

The General Staff of the People's Army already, on the first day did not control the battle since there was stable communication with even one division

Unit commanders of the formations did not look for communications with higher level staffs, com points from combat and higher change without permission of the higher level staff, and the General Staff not established a communications link with the brigade that was advancing along the eastern coast or with 12th Infantry Division

2 The command staff of the KPA, in a battle sense, is inexperienced, after the departure of Soviet military advisors, battle control is poorly organized, artillery and battle tanks are p used, and communications are lost

3 However, our military advisors note significant enthusiasm in the units of the Korean People's Army and a general striving to carry out the assigned mission

4 The political mood among the people of North Korea with regard to the onset of the military op is characterized by general enthusiasm, faith in the government of the DPRK, and assurance of victory by

On the 26th of June, Kim Il-Sung, in the name of the DPRK government, made an address to the K people, in which he characterized the conditions taking shape in the country, and posed the problem of ut defeating the enemy and unifying Korea

5 Measures for repairing the communications with the troops and organizing the control over the are being undertaken by the KPA command The army's command post was moved to the Tetsugee area order to accomplish this effort The Minister of War, head of the General Staff, and

Supreme Military Advisor, together with a group of officers, left for the Command Post

Conclusions from the South

The first two days of military activities showed the following

1 The enemy shows resistance and, with battles occurring deep inside the territory of South Kore mass surrender in the ranks of the South Korean Army was not noted

2 The South Korean puppet government began the transport of troops from the interior and is trying to halt the advance of the People's Army

3 The appearance of the People's Army caused confusion in the South on the first day The Sout Korean authorities and the American Ambassador personally in his radio appearances urged the people of South Korea to remain calm The staff of the South Korean Army transmitted false reports concerning successes by the South Korean Army

Shtykov

358/sh
26 June 1950

Typed by Myrzina 7 00 hours 27 June 1950 /21/

TFR 353-6

[handwritten] 442

To Comrade Shtemenko S M

[Handwritten notes--illegible--down the left margin]

I am reporting

On May 13, 1952, in the region of Ansyu, an American F-86E bomber was put out of action and w forced to land The aircraft was piloted by the commander of the Fourth Aviation Group, Col Makhurin, was taken prisoner

According to the prisoner's statement, the purpose of his flight was to conduct a test on the use of 86E for bombing military targets in the deep rear of the Korean People's Army

The aircraft flew without reserve fuel tanks but with two suspended bombs weighing about 600 pounds each

The following items were removed from the aircraft the head of the bombsight type A-1C, radar equipment with nomenclature RT-181/ARG-30, RR-193/ARG-30, SN-112/ARG-30, RT-ARM-30 /Latin letters/, bombsight calculator and magnifier, camera gun

This property has been sent to your address

20 May 1952

TFR 353-7

[handwritten] 529

To Comrade Vasil'yevskiy A M
Comrade Zhigarev P F
Comrade Krasnovskiy S A

[handwritten illegible notes along the left margin]

I am reporting an addendum to No 691/k from 17 May 1952

1 Col Makhurin, Walker Mellville, made a forced landing on board an F-86 E-10 in the area of Namsiri /15 km southwest of Ansyu/ map 500 000

2 The landing, according to the facts from the interrogation of the prisoner, occurred as a conseq danger to the aircraft caused by anti-aircraft artillery fire while the pilot was conducting bomb the area of Kaysen

3 While inspecting the plane on the spot, engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Anisimov established the wings, together with the power frame were torn away from the fuselage upon impact and were found 5-6 meters from it, the left wing has suffered damage the leading-edge flaps were crumpled, aileron was torn the cantilever portion of the wing was destroyed, the right wing has insignificant damage to the leading-e flaps,

[handwritten notation illegible]

the landing flaps are deformed, the lower drive assembly in the forward, central, and tail portion of the fu and drive assembly linking the wing with the fuselage are destroyed, the assembly of the leading stanchio torn, the engine extension pipe is broken and the right portion of the stabilizer is noticeably damaged nea console A portion of the aircraft equipment from the cockpit and front hatch of the fuselage was remove Korean engineers of the 105th Tank Division and shipped to Pyongyang to Comrade Razuvayev Colonel Makhurin participated in dismantling the aircraft

4 The aircraft is guarded by Korean units

5 Representatives were sent to air force advisor comrade Petrachev to determine our participatio recovery of the aircraft

6 The prisoner indicated that the 51st Air Group was reinforced by the 3rd Squadron, formerly b the Nakha Airfield, and that soon the 4th and 51st Air Groups will be reinforced by aircraft to TOE, that i 150 F-86's

7 Comrades Agal'tsov and Saritskiy died in the Soviet Union

LOBOV

702/K
18 May 1952

Typed by L'vova 7 00 19 May 1952 /5/

To the Minister of the Union SSR,
Head of the General Staff of the Soviet Army,
Head of Far Eastern Forces

I am report that, according to Comrade Shtykov's dispatch to comrade Gromyko, it is known that the forces of the South Korean puppet government, at dawn on June 25, unexpectedly invaded the territory of North Korea along the entire front of the 38th parallel and advanced in several places by 1-2 kilometers north from the 38th parallel Based on signals intelligence, at 18 00 hours /local time/ on June 25 of this year /map 200 000/

1 Direction Osin North Korean forces, after artillery bombardment [softening up] in the Osin-Bi section, moved in the direction and toward 9 30 advanced up to 4 kilometers in the direction of Osin

2 Direction Kaydzio toward 9 00, battles raged in the city of Kaydzio

3 Direction Sinyuri 10 55 North Korean forces occupied Mansenkiokhi

[handwritten illegible notations on lower left margin]

4 Direction Korio 7 00 North Korean forces landed first in the area 15 kilometers northwest of Mukho /Khakanri/, second in the area of Sansioku /Samchek/, third in the Bay of Imzon /south of Sansioku/

The landing parties engaged in battles with sub-units of the Air Force, police, and 8th Infantry Division Roads to Korio-Sansioku were severed Battles continue in all areas

5 By order of the South Korean command, the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Infantry Divisions were mobiliz

Infantry Division was put on alert for transport to Seoul Seoul was declared to be in a state of emergenc

GAGEN, ZAYTSEV

No 940/KV

Typed by Myrzina 18 45 25 June 1950 /6/

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To the Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army

I am reporting

According to Shtykov's dispatch to Gromyko

On June 25th of this year, early in the morning, forces of Li-Syn-Man suddenly began an attack o territory of North Korea along the entire line of the 38th parallel and invaded at several points to a depth o kilometers

According to instructions from the government of the DPRK, defense forces of the Republic showed stiff resistance to the enemy Defense forces beat back the attack of the enemy that had invaded the territory of North Korea in the area of Yan-Yan

The government of the DPRK entrusted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to warn the authorities of puppet government that if they do not immediately cease their risky military actions in the areas north of 38th parallel, decisive measures will be taken to repel the enemy

PURKAYEV

No 965

25 June 1950

TFR 353-12

[Handwritten notes in the left margin are illegible]

[handwritten] 466
336

To the War Minister of the USSR Comrade Vasilevskiy

Copy Supreme High Command Far Eastern Forces

I am reporting at 2 30 on the 24th of September of this year /local time/ in the area of Sukhaya Rechka /30 km southwest of Vladivostok/ an American parachutist was captured by a sub-unit of the 10th Auto Training School of the 54th Air Army

According to preliminary information Tok area, knows Russian well, has a radio receiver, and a large amount of Soviet money The parachutist has b conveyed to the district headquarters, after his delivery he will be transferred to the counterintelligence service of the District MGB

This region of the drop, according to the distribution of sectors of observation and radar placemen falls into the zone of the 5th Navy fleet

Based information, the intruder-aircraft flew on a low-level flight and were plotted some 40 kilometers from the edge of the coast and then lost Therefore, aviation from the 5t Navy fleet did not succeed in taking the necessary measures to

intercept the intruder-aircraft

Measures were taken to comb the area on this coast

No. 1760/KV
8 00 24 September 1950

BIRYUZOV

Typed by Rebrova 24 September 1950 3 00 /2/